Korea Is One

SMASH US IMPERIALISM
YANKS GET OUT OF KOREA
DOWN WITH U.S. IMPERIALISM
LONG LIVE KIM IL SUNG

KOREA IS ONE

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PUBLISHER'S NOTE

It is the greatest task and the supreme national aspiration of the Korean people to put an end to the misfortunes and sufferings emanating from the partition of the territory and the split of the nation caused by the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggressors and reunify the divided country at the earliest possible date.

In accordance with the policy of independent and peaceful reunification proposed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary leader, from the first days of the division of the country, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic have repeatedly set forth most reasonable and specific proposals for the correct solution of the reunification question and have made every sincere effort for their implementation.

Because of their correctness and realizability, our policy and proposals to reunify the country are enjoying unanimous support and encouragement not only from the entire people in north and south Korea and overseas Koreans but also from hundreds of millions of people throughout the five continents. Especially, the world's progressive men of letters are wielding the pen of justice to express firm solidarity with our people's sacred cause of reunification. They are raising their voices in sharply exposing and condemning the criminal acts of the US imperialists and the treacherous fascist Pak Jung Hi clique, who are now persisting in the "two Koreas" plot.

We publish a few of the many essays written by foreign friends on our reunification problem.

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KOREA MUST BE ONE SINGLE STATE

By Om Prakash Mantri

SECRETARY
ALL INDIA INDO-KOREAN
FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION

It is heartening news for all the Asian countries and peace-loving people of the world that the 28th Session of the UN General Assembly has dissolved the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and supported the reunification plan of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the leader of Korean people Marshal Kim Il Sung. The imperialist's plan to create "Two Koreas" and to divide this great Asian country permanently has failed miserably. A large majority of the representatives who spoke at the session strongly denounced and condemned the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists and their puppets to perpetuate the division of Korea by creating "Two Koreas". These representatives of peace-loving countries supported the reunification of Korea and expressed the view that an end should be put to outside forces interference in the domestic affairs of the Korean people and all the obstacles lying in the way of the peaceful reunification of Korea be removed. It is a great victory for the Korean people and a great contribution towards relaxation of tension in this part of the world.

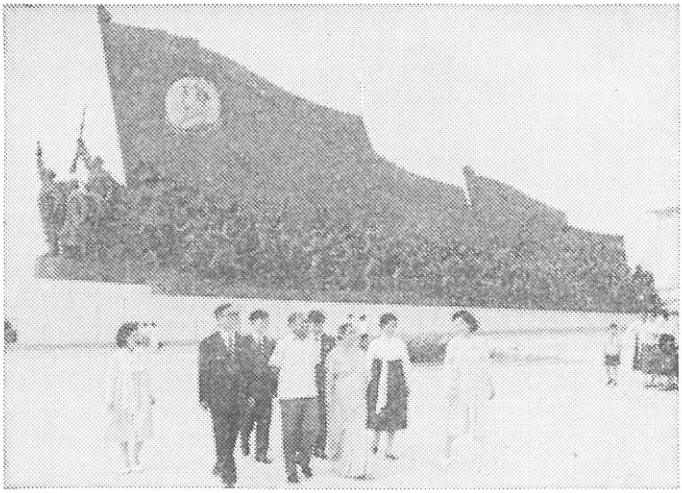
Though, no decision has been taken by UN Polit-

ical Committee and the UN General Assembly regarding the withdrawal of American troops from south Korea but the debate on Korea in the UN shows to which direction the wind is blowing. And there is no doubt about it that due to the pressure of world public opinion, American troops will have to withdraw from south Korea.

Since the first days of the division of Korea, the Government of D.P.R.K. and the leader of Korean people Marshal Kim Il Sung have been putting proposals for the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea. The D.P.R.K. Government put forward the most reasonable proposals to hold free general elections throughout the north and south of Korea and establish a unified Democratic Government and to withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea. It also proposes that if immediate general elections are impossible for some reason, a Confederation of north and south Korea be established as a transitional step to settle urgent issues of common national interest and accelerate the reunification.

In addition, the D.P.R.K. Government advocated that a favourable atmosphere for reunification be created through taking such measures as concluding a peace agreement that obliges both sides to refrain from the use of arms and sharply reducing the armed forces of north and south Korea on condition that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are withdrawn from south Korea.

Along with this, the D.P.R.K. Government has proposed more than once for economic and cultural exchanges between the north and south, independently of politics to lessen the people's sufferings due to national division and accelerate reunification, and for the realization of mutual visits and, at least, correspondence to satisfy the earnest desire of the separated parents and children, men and wives, relatives and friends.



Mr. and Mrs. Om Prakash Mantri visiting the Korean Revolution Museum, the edifice dedicated to the Juche idea

On June 23rd, 1973, at the reception of the Czechoslovak Communist Leader Dr. Husak, in Pyongyang, in his famous speech Marshal Kim Il Sung put forward five-point programme and again strongly put forward a proposal for Confederation between north and south parts of Korea under the name of a single country and declared that Korean people will not allow their country to be divided permanently. The President of D.P.R.K. suggested that when the question of membership in the UN comes, Korea should be admitted as a single state. He strongly opposed the admission of "Two Koreas" in the UN.

When I reached Pyongyang, the capital of D.P.R.K. on 26th June 1973, there was a talk everywhere in public and even in diplomatic circles about this historical five-point programme of Marshal Kim Il Sung. Everybody was praising the wisdom of this great leader who put this programme before the world.

The whole world hailed this programme of great importance. Soviet Prime Minister and other socialist countries immediately supported this programme of Comrade Kim Il Sung and offered to extend every help for realizing this programme.

The entire Korean people, the people of Asia and the world supported these most reasonable proposals of Marshal Kim Il Sung for Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea but the U.S. imperialists and south Korean authorities were always putting obstacles in the way of these proposals. The imperialists, specially U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists were opposed to one Korea plan and they had been supporting the plan of "Two Koreas" so that they may establish a permanent military base in south Korea. In pursuit of this plan they proposed the plan of "Two Koreas" in the 28th Session of UN General Assembly but this plot to create "Two Koreas" was rejected and they failed miserably in their aggressive designs.

Why the Korean people want reunification of their country?

Twenty eight years have passed since Korea was divided into the north and the south.

The Korean people are homogeneous, with their long history of five thousand years and brilliant national culture and language.

From very early ages the Koreans have shared sweets and bitters together and were known for their sagacity, diligence and courage.

Korea is one from olden times. The Korean people are a single nation of the same blood which enjoys a single language and alphabet, the same culture and custom.

They have always been united in fighting against foreign aggressors who invaded their country and subjected them to exploitation and oppression.

Korea's reunification is, therefore, not a question

of merging different countries or nations, but an internal question of reunifying one and the same territory and nation.

To put an end to this artificial division and reunify Korea is the supreme task of the Korean people and the unanimous demand of all people who want to keep security and peace in the Far East and Asia.

The country's division and the establishment of the Military Demarcation Line have torn the families, relatives, friends and people of Korea. They have been barred from meeting or writing each other.

Long years have passed since parents were separated from their children, and now their hair is turning gray.

As days go by, the territorial split brings greater tragedy to the Korean people and the pains of separation are growing more acute. The gulf between north and south Korea is widening in all fields of politics, the economy and culture, and the common feature of the Korean people that was formed through ages is vanishing gradually.

National split prevents the utilization under a common programme of the material riches of Korea and the talents of her people, and especially spells immeasurable misery and hardships for the people in south Korea.

Owing to the colonial enslavement policy of U.S. imperialism, the national economy of south Korea is ruined and even the national culture, beautiful customs and way of life characteristic of the Korean people are trampled underfoot there. Depravity and immorality prevail all over south Korea.

KOREA

By Saul Ndlovu

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE ZIMBABWE REVIEW; AND DIRECTOR OF THE INFORMATION & PUBLICITY DEPT. OF THE ZIMBABWE AFRICAN PEOPLE'S UNION

At least four great qualities of the revolutionary people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strike every foreign visitor to that land of the legendary Chollima. The four are part of Korea.

The four human qualities are:—hospitality, industriousness, patriotism, and respect of the people's leadership. On arrival at Pyongyang the foreigner is struck immediately by the moving hospitality of the smiling masses with their lovely flowers and bright faces. The loving, innocent little girls show that they are brought up according to the respectable and respectful traditions of the Korean people which are based on fraternal love.

The Korean people's hospitality is not met only at the Pyongyang airport, nor does it end there. It permeates every stratum of the people's social life. It is shown by the hard-working women in the huge orchards; it is exhibited by the hotel staff-members. It is practised by the Korean Workers' Party when its smiling officials receive the visitors in their offices.

This hospitality makes the visitor feel at home wherever he goes in the Democratic People's Re-

public of Korea. The visitor is not an individual Korean's responsibility, but that of every citizen. This creates an atmosphere of human brotherhood such as one seldom feels in many parts of the world. It makes the visitor feel that he is among a people who love him as a nation and not as individual friends. It creates and strengthens confidence in the friendly association one has with the vigorous state and party of the DPRK.

The industriousness of the people of the DPRK is a quality one can not only admire, but envy. It is a quality by which the country has shown its resilience during terribly bitter experiences of bloody adversity such as when American bloodthirsty imperialists pounced upon the DPRK with bullets, rockets, bombs and all manner of beastly violence and savage destruction. After Pyongyang was bombed literally flat (leaving only three buildings) during the 1950-53 war, the gallant sons and daughters of the DPRK, waving the bright banner of their party, and staunchly behind their indomitable and far-sighted leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, put their backs to it and rebuilt their beautiful city in a time so short that the malicious Yankees writhed with bitterness and a violent form of embarrassment.

The Koreans' industriousness has transformed the whole countryside into blossoming apple-trees and the pavements and parks into blooming flowerbeds whose sweet aroma feels the bright and breezy air with an atmosphere of plenty and verdant beauty. The DPRK is indeed beautiful to the eye, sweet to the nose and unforgettable to the ear. Its people's music in their national recreation halls and theatres is a part of the DPRK's social life a visitor can never forget. It keeps calling.

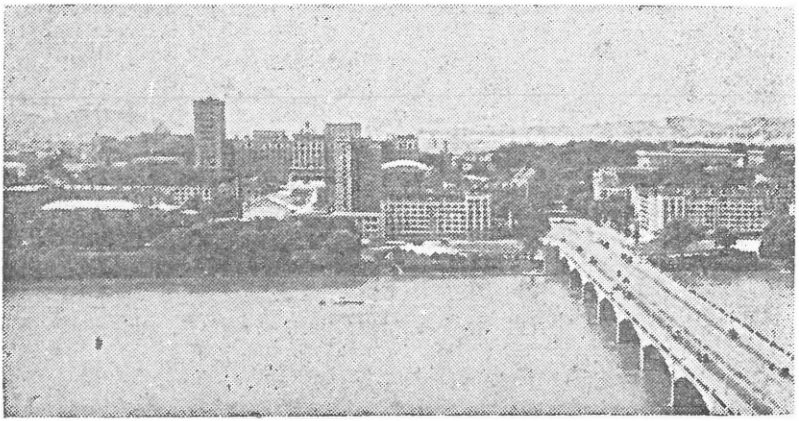
There are many pleasantly built monuments of the people's industriousness in addition to their iron and other factories among whose diligent workers

there are revolutionary women. Their hospitals and children's palaces speak loud and clear of the diligence of the masses. The immaculate condition in which the roads and streets are kept is a healthy sign of the people's love of their country's welfare.

The Korean people's ardent patriotism is comparable only to their deep respect for their beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung. Patriotism is a part and parcel of the people's way of thinking and living. Everything in the DPRK is done for the country and its security. Everybody is geared towards this end.

It is this great patriotic spirit which caused the Yankee imperialists to sign a ceasefire with the gallant party and defence forces of the DPRK in 1953 without having achieved victory the imperialists so much wanted. They had been beaten hands down and were sent packing, leaving behind (under the flimsy and, to all intents and purposes, false flag of the United Nations Organisation) armed forces to keep the Korean land divided along the 38th latitude.

It is this artificially created barrier between the freedom-loving northern portion of Korea and the

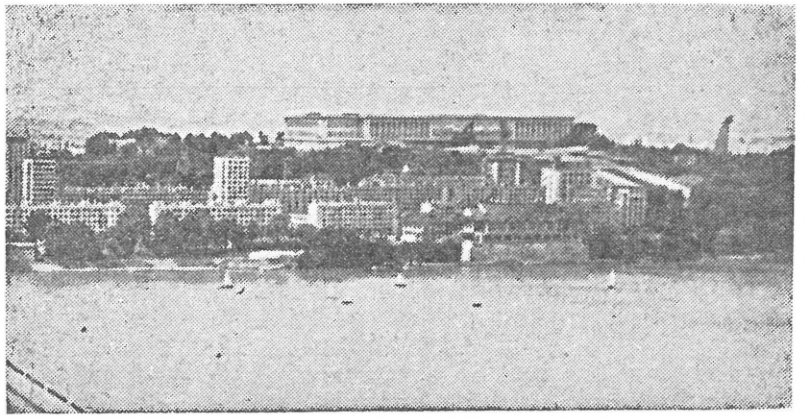


American-sponsored and exploited south which the Korean people are now trying to bring down peacefully so that their great country can happily forge ahead and assume its historic role in the comity of nations without such handicaps as the ceasefire line at Panmunjom.

If negotiations succeed, as they must sooner or later, they will end an unhappy situation which has separated the miserable and hungry masses in the south from the healthy and happy sons and daughters in the north where exploitation and beggary went with the defeated Japanese imperialists. It will end 20 years of forced separation of relatives and families and usher in a stage during which Koreans will choose their national leaders as they please without fear, let or hindrance for their country's benefit.

These negotiations which began in real earnest in July 1972 have been characterised by a patriotic and selfless open-mindedness on the part of Pyong-

The revolutionary capital Pyongyang, a beautiful, magnificent and modern city



yang and by a hesitant and suspicious dilly-dallying by Seoul. But it is now clear that the people of Korea as a whole are now aware of who the genuinely patriotic leader is between the selfless and fatherly Comrade Kim Il Sung in gallant Pyongyang and Seoul's Pak Jung Hi whose regime is riddled with corruption, is run by open violence, and is based on inhuman and crushing exploitation meant to benefit Pak Jung Hi's capitalist bosses in the United States and Japan.

The Korean people will also have the opportunity to see how the outgoing north has developed its iron-ore industry, its tungsten, gold, phosphate and coal mines for the sole benefit of the masses.

Without outside intrigues and influence, there is every hope that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in Seoul will now see patriotic sense in the persistent and selfless call for the reunification of the lovely land, so that its people can develop in national unity and regain the full glory of their resilient past and their country's international honour and dignity so that they can once more stand up and declare with pride that they are the gallant sons and daughters of the Land Of The Morning Calm, the Land of the Chollima; and then proceed in unity to develop Korea according to and with the DPRK's spirit of Juche as propounded and practised by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the DPRK's party.

WHY NO REUNIFICATION

By Felix John Kaiza

CHIEF SUBEDITOR OF THE STANDARD, TANZANIAN GOVERNMENT ORGAN

Foreign ministers and diplomatic representatives in the United Nations tomorrow start focussing their attention on the 101-item General Assembly agenda that includes what has come to be known as the perennial question of the reunification of Korea.

Everyone with respect for human rights hopes that the General Assembly will take this issue seriously—at least this time. For, this will not be the first time the question is put before it. For the past years all that was being done was—as Albania said last week—to keep the United States tied to Korea and legalise its intervention in the internal affairs of that country.

I say this issue will have to be taken seriously this time because it is now about thirty years since this country was divided. What is worse is that the division was done—by the United States—with a technical backing of the United Nations.

The people of Korea now know that the United Nations has not been serious about the question. And all this has been because the U.N. foreman is involved. Koreans now know that their interests, which constitute a fundamental question affecting their

lives, come second to the imperialist tastes of the United States.

They know that the U.S. troops have no excuse whatsoever for staying in south Korea. And the U.S. knows this. For, the "protection" that is usually talked about has proved to be a cover for its intervention and aggressive acts.

Yet the U.S. troops won't go home. This is why attempts have, over the past few years, been made to solve the problem at home. Suggestions for the peaceful reunification of the country have been made several times. Until about two months ago the north had raised this issue about 130 times.

In fact when the south and north issued a joint statement towards the peaceful reunification of the country about a year ago, everyone hoped that this thorny problem was coming closer to solution. For, the world was told that emissaries from Pyongyang and Seoul had "agreed that the reunification should be achieved through independent Korean efforts without external interference. They rejected the use of force against each other."

This was taken to represent a breakthrough in the official relationship between the Korean people who have remained forcibly torn apart since the World War II.

The DPRK said the communique "reflected the aspirations of the whole Korean population and proved that when Koreans hold sincere negotiations on internal affairs we can solve the question of reunifying the country by ourselves."

But as we know the reunification, desp e the communique, has not come closer by any st dards. And this has an explanation to it. The south Korean rulers rely on U.S. troops. They know that their withdrawal would mean their instant weakening.

This is what has made it very difficult for them to talk seriously about the issue.

The U.S. is running the show. And this could be seen clearly in a recent "special foreign policy statement for peace and reunification," which was issued by the south. Its main feature was the entry of two Koreas in the United Nations. And they called this part of the reunification programme!

In the north this was seen as "the grave danger facing us owing to the machinations of U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities to create two Koreas."

It was categorically rejected by the north. Instead, the DPRK President, Comrade Kim Il Sung, came out with a five-point proposal. He was reacting to what was called intensified foreign divisional tactics in the south.

Meanwhile, the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK called on people in all walks of life to join forces "to remove the state of military confronta-

The despicable look of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army hindering the country's reunification (on the Military Demarcation Line)

tion." They went to the extent of asking everyone "irrespective of their past records" to join in the struggle. But this cannot take place fully unless all people are able to come together in some form. This is why a suggestion for the creation of what they call the Great National Congress becomes relevant.

It is this commitment to unity on the north coupled with evasive tactics in the south under U.S. supervision and the people's demands that have now cast a dark cloud on the reunification affair.

There is an extent to which oppression can be tolerated. We know that oppression gives rise to reaction. What would happen if these mix? Couldn't they form an explosive mixture? The mixture that has a U.N. blessing? We know what comes after a military confrontation.

This is exactly why the U.N. must talk about the problem seriously this time. And the answers are known. Foreign forces must leave Korea. The people must be left to solve their own problems. This would mean instant dissolution of the U.N. commission for the reunification and rehabilitation of the divided country. For, now we know it has failed in its duty. This has gone beyond the test of time—30 years!

In fact if there is any one major setback to the reunification programme, it is the presence of foreign forces in Korea. What would the U.N.—the world body that stands for human rights—lose in letting the people of Korea decide their own fate? It would have nothing to lose except the blame.

ONE PEOPLE—ONE KOREA

By Joseph Waters

CHAIRMAN OF THE AUSTRALIA-DPRK COMMITTEE

June 25th will mark the 24th anniversary of the invasion of north Korea by the armies of U.S. imperialism and their puppet Syngman Rhee. It is a day to be noted, not only by the men and women of the D.P.R.K. who fought so valiantly in that bloody conflict, but by the entire world. For June 25th marks, in more ways than one, the beginning of the end for U.S. imperialism.

As history has recorded, after three years of bitter fighting the U.S. imperialists were compelled to beg for an armistice. Not all their huge military and material resources enabled them to overcome a smaller and less well-equipped army and nation. But north Korea possessed something much more powerful than all the military might of the U.S. imperialists. It had the inspiration of its great leader, Marshal KIM IL SUNG, which had already given them strength to oust the Japanese after more than 30 years of national oppression and indignity. The spirit of Juche gave them the strength and determination to bring them liberation and national independence.

For the very first time in their nation's history

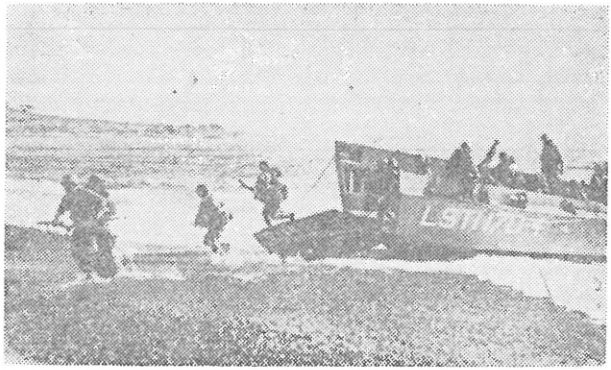
the U.S. imperialist leaders found themselves on the losing side. As their General Clark stated he "came to the conference table this time with no feather in his cap".

The rout of their so-called invincible armies, falsely marching under the blue pennant of the United Nations, did not drive them out of the Korean peninsula. Defeated in the north, they were determined to retain their imperialist grip on the south through the agency of traitorous Syngman Rhee. The war, it might be said, was over, but the treachery lingered on.

And so, to this day, almost a quarter of a century since the U.S. plotters set out to make all Korea their territory, the country remains divided.

Today, with Pak Jung Hi to act as their agent, they are fighting to retain their grip on the south. In Australia, the U.S. Ambassador, Marshall Green, has more than once asserted the intention of his government to retain in south Korea 42,000 occupa-

The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in their frantic amphibious training to provoke another war in Korea



tion troops. He has described Korea as being at the crossroads of Asia and an area as he describes it, of U.S. influence.

First defeated by the armies of the north under Marshal KIM IL SUNG and now suffering more defeats in Asia—in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, the U.S. imperialists are desperately determined to maintain their position in south Korea. They still have that impossible dream of conquering the north, thus strengthening their base from which to seek the reconquest of Asia.

The U.S. imperialists use south Korea as a military base and resist all efforts to have them withdraw their army of occupation. It is because they fear the growing resistance to their presence in south Korea that they now encourage and assist their traitorous puppet Pak Jung Hi in his merciless attacks upon the true Korean patriots. In truth, south Korea is today the world's largest concentration camp with Pak and his U.S. masters as the commandants. The fascist Emergency Laws of Pak are being used against south Korean churchmen, students, writers, academics and workers, in fact, against all who call for the restoration of the simplest democratic rights. The vilest and most brutal means are used by Pak's thugs: girls are raped and students threatened with execution. Pak and his U.S. bosses hope to terrorise south Korean patriots into silence and thus to rob the great movement for the reunification of Korea of its leaders.

The voices of protest against the Pak regime's reign of terror are daily becoming louder throughout the world. In Australia, for example, the powerful Presbyterian Church is at this moment actively campaigning for the release of fellow churchmen jailed for ten years merely because they called for the removal of Pak's infamous Emergency Laws. In the Church's White Paper dated 4th April 1974 the Com-

mission of the Church Assembly has decided to:

(1) Express to the president of the Republic of Korea their strong feeling of dismay at the action taken by his Government in the imprisonment of those churchmen who, following the dictates of their conscience and out of concern for the human rights and the future of democracy and justice in the nation, have raised voices of protest against the presidential decree of January 8th, 1974;

(2) Forward messages of encouragement through the Korean National Council of Churches to the churches involved and to the families of the churchmen who have been imprisoned;

(3) Transmit these resolutions to the Moderator General, the Chairman of the Board of Ecumenical Mission and Relations, the Christian Conference of Asia and its Urban Industrial Mission Section.

Protests have been made by members of the Geology Department of Adelaide University against the jailing of a fellow south Korean geologist.

Student organisations are campaigning against the terrorisation of their fellow students in Seoul.

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom has protested against the inhuman treatment of some Korean women.

Trade Unions and other Australian working class organisations are loudly demanding an end to the Pak reign of terror.

The U.S. imperialists plot to keep Korea divided. They carry out daily hundreds of acts of deliberate provocation. They arm and equip Pak's thugs with all kinds of military equipment—even the tear gas used against protesting students and other patriotic south Koreans. Spy ships are sent into north Korean waters disguised as fishing boats.

Despite the capture of the U.S.S. "Pueblo" in 1968, for which the U.S. heads signed a statement of responsibility, they continue with their spying activities.

The time has surely come to end once and for all the farcical pretence that the U.S. troops in south Korea are there as the forces of the United Nations. Last year the first real move to end this ridiculous piece of fiction was made with the dissolution of UNCURK. Member nations of the United Nations General Assembly must remove the Blue Flag under which U.S. occupation forces in south Korea now take cover. Let the U.S. imperialists parade under their own Stars and Stripes so that all the world will know that they are foreign troops occupying a country which is not their own.

Peace forces everywhere must realise that the demarcation line splitting north and south Korea is an explosion point which at any moment might be detonated into World War Three by the inhuman recklessness of the U.S. imperialist warlords.

President KIM IL SUNG has declared that Korea cannot be reunified while U.S. imperialist troops occupy one half of the country. He has repeatedly refuted the lies of Pak Jung Hi and his U.S. masters that the north threatens the south.

His words should be noted by all the world. KIM IL SUNG has called for the independent and peaceful reunification of his country. He has made many realistic offers to secure reunification.

It is Pak Jung Hi and the U.S. warlords who wish to keep the nation divided. In Washington they plan to make Asian fight Asian and Korean fight Korean.

Theirs is the well-worn imperialist policy of divide and rule. It is a policy which threatens not just the lives and happiness of Koreans but of the whole world.

To save Korea and world peace people everywhere

must demand the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from the Korean peninsula.

The people of Korea—north and south—must be left free and in peace to deal with the Korean question. They, and they alone, have the answer—One people: One Korea.

REUNIFICATION OF KOREA

By U.H. Khan

PAKISTAN

The brave people of Korea who have lived under the banner of one homogeneous nation for 5,000 years, had to undergo severe tribulation, at the hands of U.S. imperialists who split their country into two parts nearly thirty years ago.

The peace, aspirations and the yearnings of brave Korean people since then have been badly shattered. The reunification of their motherland would herald the ushering in of an era, for which the Koreans are ever ready to make unprecedented sacrifices.

For the last three decades the only objective before the Korean people has been to make away with the division of their country. Old and young, men and women have dedicated themselves to the noble task of reunification, which would ensure great honour to their country in the comity of nations.

Under the brilliant guidance of the respected and beloved leader, President Kim Il Sung, the efforts and the sacrifices of the Korean people are bound to result in the reunification of their motherland to the joy of all peace-loving people of the world.

It would be indeed a contribution to the world's peace. Until the fate of the Korean people hangs in balance and unless the artificial division of their homeland does become a story of the past, the hope for world peace would be an illusion.

Asia and the Far East, would continue to be threatened by the outbreak of war, which may engulf distant parts of the globe and thus unleash colossal destruction on humanity. No wonder those who hold security and peace in the Far East and Asia dear to their hearts have united to raise one voice for the reunification of Korea.

History bears out the uniformity in everything among the Korean people since time immemorial. They are of the same blood and flesh. Conspicuous by its absence is any variation in language, alphabet, culture and custom. Even the people poles apart in language and culture have held together steadfastly to the pursuit of common objectives under the banner of one nationhood.

It is indeed the height of hypocrisy, that in spite of the fact that the language, alphabet and culture are the same, the Korean people have been subjected

The American people and Korean nationals in the United States demonstrating against the "two Koreas" manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooge Pak Jung Hi bandits

to the agony of the division of their country. The question of Korea's reunification gains manifold importance because it would be the reunification of one and the same territory and nation.

The respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, President Kim Il Sung, has declared that the question of Korea's reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves independently and by peaceful means on democratic principles without interference of any outside forces.

This solution is manifestation of the aspirations of the Korean people. It has been correctly pointed out that since this is the internal problem of the Koreans it should be solved only by themselves.

It is the Korean people, who have been the victims of mechanism of imperialism. It is they who have withstood the brutalities in the defence of their homeland for decades. It is they who have been subjected to pangs of agony for the fulfilment of their goal. It is they who sacrificed their near and dear ones in the cause of their country. It is they who underwent severe ordeal for years so why should any foreign power be invested with the authority to decide their future.

It is the Korean people and only they who are fighting the conspiracy of division at present, for the glorious reunification in the future. It is they who by thousands have laid down their lives so that no foreign force should ever dream of meddling in their internal affairs.

The beloved and the great leader President Kim Il Sung has stated that this problem should be solved by peaceful means. The far-sightedness of the great Korean leader is amply demonstrated by this assertion. The beloved leader, who is himself a great military genius has led his forces to spectacular victories on the battlefields against heavily equipped

U.S. imperialists. He is keen to spare the world of the wrath of war.

It is peace only which will enable the Korean people to exercise their right to self-determination.

The great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung has let it be known all over the world, that his people firmly believes in the reunification of the country, through the democratic principles. It is the people who have been blessed with the authority and right to decide their own future.

The civilized principle of self-determination would be put into practice by the Koreans even for the realisation of their most cherished goal. It is an established fact that all the Koreans to the man would rise to the occasion for making it a momentous decision in the annals of history.

The imperialists who have sustained severe setback on the military front at the hands of great Korean people are bound to meet their disaster on this front as well. It is because of this fear that their puppets in south Korea have adopted negative attitude to the massively popular demand of the people for their right to exercise self-determination. They are well aware of the fact that their days are numbered.

The policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is based on the principle of their beloved leader President Kim Il Sung's great Juche idea. According to this magnificent idea, one is responsible for one's own destiny. This, in fact, is the idea which has spurred men to the heights of glory. No man can ever contemplate of success in his mission unless he reposes full trust in himself and works persistently to bring about his objective.

The harder one works, the better the chances for one's success. The people of Korea, who without a moment's relaxation have been working day and night for the last thirty years for the reunification

of their country have full confidence in the success of their mission. The people from both north and south in Korea by believing firmly in the great Juche idea, have let it be known that they would not rest content until the full prosperity in the form of reunification is restored to their homeland. Knowing fully well that it is by their own efforts, they will shape their destiny, they are bound to succeed in their mission. After establishing this basic policy for Korea's reunification, the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung laid down a plan constituting a series of magnificent proposals for its early realisation. Fully clarified in these proposals are the ways and means to realise the goal of national reunification to the satisfaction of all.

These proposals clearly respond to the demand of all and sundry for the holding of north-south general elections, without outside interference and after the foreign forces have been ousted from south Korea. This is fully in keeping with the civilized norms of the world. Let the world see for itself and let the history record the fact that the scientific method of ascertaining the people's own will has been given completely free chance to be brought into full play. This could be conducted with success only if there were no pressure from without.

With the most technologically advanced equipped foreign forces stationed on the Korean soil, it would be a futile exercise. These forces which time and again had been dealt with severely by the magnitude of the Korean people's courage would have to be disposed of, which is fully in accordance with the people's wishes.

The foreign forces which contributed to the masses agony would have to pack up to ensure free and fair election. Never have the elections been based on justice and fair play when held under the threat of bayonets. Nor in any country have the people ever

voted for their own future, for their own affairs in the presence of others.

The great revolutionary leader President Kim Il Sung has also made it clear that the Korean reunification would be preceded by instituting north-south Confederation as an interim step. He has also proposed north-south collaborations, cultural intercourse, reduction of armed forces in the north and south, mutual visits and correspondence between north and south.

All these steps augur for the positive contribution to the solution of the problem. The proposals are such that they are most simple to understand and to implement, but at the behest of imperialism the south Korean rulers have always betrayed their foolishness in turning deaf ear to these proposals.

By adopting negative attitude to the positive plan the regime of south Korea have invited their own destruction. By playing into the hands of imperialism they are only prolonging the agony of their people, who would ultimately triumph only to the agony of these imperialist agents. It is due to the evil practices and the presence of such stooges that the peace in the region could be shattered in no time. It is these who at the behest of the enemies of the Korean people have completely taken leave of their senses. They are certainly not oblivious to the popular and completely justified demand of reunification but just for their own selfish ends they have shamelessly bartered away their conscience.

The great legendary genius of Korean revolution President Kim Il Sung has declared his readiness for frank discussion with any party and individual from south Korea on the question of reunification. This is yet another manifestation of his broad mindedness and large heartedness.

President Kim Il Sung's deep scientific analysis of the situation in south Korea has rightly led him

to the realistic conclusion of the serious trouble that lies ahead for the imperialists and their stooges. The beating of the hearts of south Koreans in unison with their brothers in the north has completely unnerved the south Korean rulers. On realising their predicament President Kim Il Sung has shown gesture which can greatly help relieve them of their misery. They still have time to ward off the punishment by availing themselves of the golden chance that has been given to them by President Kim Il Sung.

The sentiments and feelings which were already at height for the reunification of the country in the south have touched new pinnacles to bring about the desired result. Their determination to put an end to fascism once for all has taken a new turn to the great bewilderment of the south Korean rulers. There have been huge rallies of south Korean nationals in foreign countries drawing the world's attention to the necessity of early reunification.

The splendid policy of D.P.R. Korea calling for the north-south dialogue in 1971 has been responded by the people with the enthusiasm that has given a severe jolt to the hostile powers. This policy brought a thaw to the long standing stage of freeze between the north and the south of Korea. To the joy of all it opened a new chapter in the struggle for reunification.

The south Korean rulers found themselves helpless before the pressure of their own people. Nor could they resist the world's public opinion. Those who had always offered tough resistance to any initiative for the north-south dialogue found their safety by going to the conference table though much against their will.

North and south Korean Red Cross organizations held talks for the first time in September 1971 to be followed by the high level contacts in 1972.

This in itself was yet one more victory for

President Kim Il Sung's splendid policy to achieve reunification. A solid foundation for Korea's reunification was laid.

The great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung in his historic speech on June 23 spelt out anew the policy for reunification. The beloved leader laid down a five-point programme which can pave the way for the reunification in the most cordial and reasonable manner. This policy which drew enthusiastic response from the Korean masses throughout the north and the south could relieve the present situation of difficulty in the way of reunification.

The five-point plan's implementation would greatly help expedite the reunification. The hope which was lit for reunification about one year ago has become dim. The new policy based on five points can infuse new spirit into the issue.

The first point that has been set forth by the respected leader President Kim Il Sung aims at the eradication of military confrontation and easing of tension between the north and south. This in fact, would be followed by the improvement of relations between the north and south. The cordial relations are always a prerequisite for satisfactory solution to the problems.

Without the elimination of military confrontation any attempt at improvement of relations would go in vain. The lack of trust in each other would be the natural outcome of the military confrontation. How could the two trust, while staring down the barrels of guns at each other? How could the two improve relations while holding bayonets at the ready? How could there be ease in tension while one was bringing in sophisticated equipment to bear upon the other?

No doubt, it is a good formula for changing the present state of distrust into relations of harmony and trust upon each other. The prevailing tension could be effectively dealt with, if the military con-

frontation that has greatly hampered the chances for the improvement of relations between north and south is done away with.

When D.P.R. Korea has extended its hand of friendship it has done so in absolutely good faith. This friendly gesture should be reciprocated by the rulers of south Korea with the feelings and the sentiments that it deserves.

President Kim Il Sung has called for conclusion of a peace agreement and the reduction of troops to an agreed number on both sides. This would be an initial step towards an ultimate goal of putting an end to confrontation.

Once reduction of troops got underway, it would lead to the further cutback in their number. The dwindling in quantity of the armed forces would encourage the extension of more friendly gestures.

The second proposal in the great leader President Kim Il Sung's five-point programme for reunification envisages many-sided collaboration and interchange in all fields. It in fact sets forth new avenues for reunification. The interchange between north and south in the political, military, economic and cultural fields that this point suggests for the reunification would go a long way for the achievement of the desired reunification.

The exchange of frequent visits would set pace for the most cherished goal of the Korean people. The exchange of opinion would not go unrewarded. It would create confidence. When the political leaders would sit down at the conference table the south Korean leaders would regret their past and certainly try to make amends by revising their notorious policy.

The political misgivings and differences in the minds of the leaders of south Korea would be replaced with the uniformity in approach to the various problems. This in fact would lay solid foundation for the reunification. Various issues which demand

prompt attention could be successfully tackled with.

But all this would be possible in the presence of the proper atmosphere which the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has always been emphasizing upon.

For the successful collaboration in the economic sphere the Government of D.P.R. Korea has suggested joint ventures in various fields. Natural deposits which prevail in abundance in the northern part could be successfully exploited to the benefit of the people in the southern part. Similarly joint efforts for searching fishing grounds and catching fish could yield useful results for both the parts.

The wealth and the property of north and south belong to the people of Korea. It should be placed at the disposal of the Korean people irrespective of the fact whether they reside in north or south. It is their country, it is their sweat and blood which irrespective of the north and south discrimination has been shed for the country's reunification.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung's suggestion for collaboration in scientific and cultural fields merits serious consideration for harmonising relations between the north and south. This would bring the scholars together who would add new chapter to the efforts for reunification by their combined research in the history of the Korean people. This would bring knowledge of the glorious past of the nation to the younger generation.

Such a collaboration, in fact, would also be the inauguration of new avenues for reunification. They could adopt each other's achievements in the scientific field for economic uplift of the masses.

The gigantic industrial progress in the north could be placed at the service of the people of the south. This would achieve manifold purposes. Dependence upon the foreign aid for people in the south would

give place to confidence and prosperity which would ensue on their own efforts and on their own resources.

The magnificent culture of the Korean people which history has recorded as one since the time immemorial but which due to the evil designs of imperialists and their stooges could not be depicted as such, would once again come to the forefront as one and only one to the admiration of the whole world. The joint cultural troupes of north and south in their visits to foreign lands would leave behind the everlasting impression of the Korean cultural glory. These are the hard facts, which should be seriously pondered over by the rulers in south Korea, if they really care for the interests of their masses.

Collaboration in the sports and games would also be a step in the right direction. The joint teams' victory would not add to the reputation of one particular part of the country but the honour would be equally shared by all parts of the country.

The third point in the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung's five-point programme emphasizes upon the masses of people from all walks of life in the north and south to participate in the nation-wide patriotic work for national reunification.

This point of the great Korean leader merits as serious consideration as the other four. It opens the door for the contribution to the reunification programmes of the country to the whole lot, irrespective of their background. The talented will get a golden chance to put in their versatility for well-being of their countrymen. The others who will work shoulder to shoulder with the pride of the nation would naturally be prompted to work harder for the same classification. The beneficiaries would be their own countrymen. This would instil respect and admiration for one another and thus more the chances for peaceful reunification.

The magnificent development in the north, in

all sectors of life would be harnessed for the same in the south. The technical know-how in the north would augur bright future for the people in the south.

This point also calls for the convocation of a great National Congress composed of the representatives of people of all strata and political parties and social organizations in the north and south. The convening of such a conference would in itself be scrapping of the mistrusts which have kept the brothers apart, notwithstanding the throbbing of their hearts in unison.

The physical contact of the people drawn from all sections, in an atmosphere where cordiality and friendliness could reign supreme, would draw them closer to the objective, for the realization of which they would assemble. The hopes for the reunification would turn into reality.

The fourth proposal in President Kim Il Sung's wonderful five-point programme suggests the instituting of north-south Confederation under the name of a single country. The brilliant and the wise leader President Kim Il Sung, by his far-sightedness, has given yet one more chance to the Pak Jung Hi puppets in south Korea to save themselves from the wrath of the nation. He has not suggested outright Federation but a Confederation as an interim step. The suggestion of a Confederation in the beginning towards an ultimate reunification speaks volumes for the wisdom of the great Korean people's leader.

To unite the north and south, all of a sudden and at once into a Confederation after a long separation may create some obstacles. Some of the new things that may have cropped up would have to be dispensed with. The lackeys of imperialists in the south should not have difference of opinion on this matter. At the instigation of others, they have been unable to work in accordance with the interests of their own

people, now is the chance for them to smear of the blot on their names.

President Kim Il Sung has rightly suggested that the country should be given one name after the state of Confederation comes into effect. Why should there be two names when it is one country. When the people would become closer through Confederation, the desire for more closer ties would naturally follow.

The fifth proposal in the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung's five-point programme seeks the prevention of Korea being split permanently into two parts as a result of the freezing of current national division. In this regard the great revolutionary genius of Korean people suggests that north and south work together in the field of external activity and enter the U.N.O. under the one name of the country being called the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

This point would be very effective in blunting the propaganda which the imperialists and their puppets conduct abroad against reunification. It would certainly make away with the artificial barriers that the imperialists have built up against reunification. The joint activity abroad will demonstrate to the world the striking same qualities in everything between north and south.

The five-point programme advanced by President Kim Il Sung manifests the positive and sincere efforts of D.P.R.K. Government for the salvation of the Korean people. It in fact aims at frustrating the evil designs of imperialists and their stooges in south Korea for two Koreas. It advocates the firm preservation of ties of a single nation which fell victim to a conspiracy by being divided into two parts.

The Korean people in their desire for the realization of their most cherished goal of reunification are watching with keen interest and hope the work of North-South Co-ordination Commission which owes

its existence to help bring about an early reunification. It has been entrusted with the task to expedite the independent and peaceful reunification, in accordance with the North-South Joint Statement based on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, which were laid down by President Kim Il Sung.

The reduction of troops to 100,000 men or less each is certainly a concrete suggestion for the easing of tension.

When there would be concrete assurance of the absence of fighting potentialities of each other, there would be absolutely no reason not to repose confidence in each other's desire for peace. The bogus and completely false threat of invasion from the north which the south Korean regime to their shame never get tired of raising would automatically vanish with the gradual reduction of the armed forces and the armaments.

The Government of D.P.R. Korea has all along called for prompt attention to the peaceful reunification of the country. The taste of the pudding is in eating it. When the leaders of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea every now and then have been putting forward the proposals which would guarantee peaceful reunification in the opinion of all the people, the world over, why have the leaders of south Korea been persisting upon their negative policy.

The reason is not far to seek. The rulers in south Korea, in fact, have no voice of their own. They are there in the service of others. They have completely submitted themselves to the dictates of the wishes of the others. Their masters are none other than those who stand accused, the world over of having committed aggression against the Korean people. It was the united might of the Korean people, which frustrated their attempts.

The D.P.R.K. Government has proved by action and not just by words that it stands for united single Korea and nothing else.

The entire Korean people demand the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea. The U.S. troops based in south Korea enlisted as U.N. forces have absolutely no right whatsoever to be there. Their presence on the soil of Korea, for the glory of which the Korean people have shed their blood for generations is simply intolerable.

These forces have in fact been responsible for the division of Korea. The foreign troops have provided the south Korean rulers with the sustenance to hold on to their nefarious designs. The imperialists occupied south Korea by force of arms right after the Second World War.

Thereafter, the occupying forces set up a barrier to divide Korea into north and south. The people of the two parts were further insulted when the communications were suspended and their physical contact was forbidden. The imperialists are seeking to make this a permanent feature and it is this which the Korean people are determined to defeat. They would prevent it from gaining permanent status even at the cost of their lives. Come what may the Korean people are fully prepared to take up the challenge and fight it back till their homeland is liberated of the foreign imperialist forces.

No independent and sovereign state has ever given liberty to foreign forces to be stationed on its soil. The exceptions have been those which have entered into military pacts. But the foreign troops based in south Korea have been given the label of U.N. forces. This is all the more a mystery and highly objectionable since south Korea is not even a member of the United Nations. Why have the U.N. forces been dispatched to a place which has nothing to do with it.

Moreover the U.N. forces never take up a per-

manent residence in any place. But in south Korea the U.S. imperialist forces under the garb of U.N. forces have sinister motives. The imperialists brought the Korean issue illegally to the U.N. in 1947 in clear violation of its Charter. In 1950 D.P.R. Korea was compelled to fight back aggressive war let loose against it by the imperialists. The war has ended since long but the so-called "U.N. forces" have firmly entrenched themselves in south Korea.

The matter did not end here. The U.S. imperialists in order to cover up their aggression against the Korean people instituted "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" (UNCURK). The Korean people always opposed this Commission.

The 28th Session of U.N. General Assembly this year has called for the dissolution of "UNCURK". This is one more great victory for the Korean people. Thus the consistent opposition to UNCURK by the Korean people has been endorsed by the U.N. General Assembly.

No matter how hard the puppets may try to preserve the division of Korea, their attempts are bound to end in frustration. There have been huge demonstrations in Japan in support for the reunification of Korea. There have been huge demonstrations even in front of U.N. Headquarters in New York demanding the reunification of Korea. These demonstrations were held by the Koreans who are residing abroad. The American public also joined the demonstrators in a rally which was held in front of the U.N. Headquarters.

With the passage of each day the support to Korean people for reunification is gaining momentum the world over and reunite it will sooner than later.

The 28th Session of U.N. General Assembly also voted for the encouragement of dialogue between north and south and multi-form collaboration and

interchange between the two parts in accordance with the July 4, 1972 North-South Joint Statement.

All this confessed the correctness of the line and stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for early realization of independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

KOREA AND REUNIFICATION

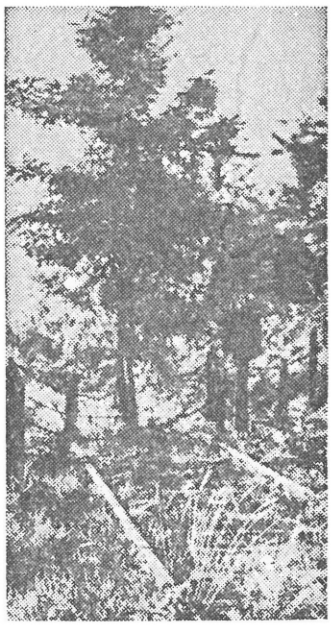
By Terrence Stokes

MEMBER OF THE AUSTRALIA-DPRK COMMITTEE, MINISTER OF THE MELBOURNE UNITARIAN PEACE MEMORIAL CHURCH ON SUNDAY

Because of the rapidity with which news of world events is reported today and because of the rapid changes of emphasis which also occur we often tend to neglect those areas which once occupied the focal point of world affairs. Such a country is Korea, which, because of the Vietnam conflict and other matters, has tended to be pushed aside. But with the recent formation in Melbourne of an Australia-DPRK Committee it is to be hoped that interest in this country will be renewed for there is not the slightest doubt but that the curse of U.S. imperialism still hangs over it and will continue to do so as long as we permit it by our inaction and disinterest. By the word "our" I do not mean only the members and friends of this Church but all those interested in freeing the world from fascist domination from no matter where it stems.

The Korean people have a 5,000 year old history and a brilliant culture and heritage yet for over thirty years their country has been divided through the occupation of south Korea by the forces of U.S. imperialism. Not only does this division bring suf-

fering to the peoples of Korea but it poses a continuous menace to peace in the whole Asian area. We have, in a recent issue of "Beacon", endeavoured to show only a tiny part of this suffering but it needs little imagination on your part to magnify this into what the realities of the situation are. Thus the greatest task of the Korean people and indeed of all who want security and peace in the Asian world is to put an end to this artificial division and to reunify Korea. Like Vietnam, Korea is one nation. The Korean people have a single language and alphabet and the same culture and customs and so it is not a question of merging different countries or nations which the counterpropaganda forces of the C.I.A. would have us believe but an internal question of reunify-



The railway which has been blocked for nearly 30 years by the U.S. imperialist aggressor army's occupation of south Korea must be reopened at the earliest possible date

ing the one and same territory and nation. (I should and do, apologise for mentioning the obvious to you in that previous statement, but it is necessary to present a co-ordinated Address.)

President KIM IL SUNG, following on the universally-recognised principle of national self-determination, stated **"We have maintained and still maintain that the question of Korea's reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves independently and by peaceful means on democratic principles without interference of any outside forces."** He then advanced a series of realistic and rational proposals for the early realization of this state. Summed up briefly they are:

(a) the holding of free north-south general elections without outside interference after the complete removal of U.S. imperialism from south Korea

(b) the institution of a north-south confederation as an interim step in the reunification process which would also develop economic and cultural intercourse

(c) the reduction of armed forces in both areas and visits and correspondence between north and south of mutually recognised representatives. But, we are fully aware that the implementation of these proposals has been blocked by the U.S. puppets.

In a speech on August 6th, 1971 the President stated his readiness at any time, to consult with all the political parties including the present ruling party and public organizations and individuals in south Korea basing his approach on an analysis of the situation which suggested that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges were finding themselves in considerable difficulties both internally and externally whilst the desire for a united country was surging up strongly among the people of the south. The immediate effect of this was to force the rulers of the south to at least attend talks at a negotiation table although very much against their will. So, in September, 1971 dis-

cussions began between the Red Cross organizations which paved the way for some high-level talks in 1972. When these began, KIM IL SUNG respected his three principles for reunification already outlined. This was necessary because KIM IL SUNG is realist enough to attach considerable importance to the differing attitudes which have been developed in Korea due to the long-drawn-out artificial separation. After considerable deliberation at this conference a joint national organization known as the North-South Co-Ordination Commission was formed and is now at work. Perhaps one ought to qualify the last four words "is now at work" for, in the period of roughly one year since the organization was formed and the North-South Joint Statement issued, almost no progress has been made because of the interference of the U.S. imperialists trying, by every method, to perpetuate the division of the country by the implementation of the "Nixon doctrine."

The Pak Jung Hi clique has steadily increased its military forces; it has put up all sorts of facetious excuses for refusing to meet by using largely meaningless slogans such as "confrontation with dialogue", "competition with dialogue" and "coexistence with dialogue" until the Commission has almost been bogged down in the "verbal diarrhoea" of the smokescreens. In an attempt to break this situation, KIM IL SUNG June 23, 1973 restated a five-point programme for reunification, which in essence was: elimination of military confrontation and easing of tension between north and south, collaboration, convocation of a Great National Congress and the institution of a north-south Confederation under the single name of "The Confederal Republic of Koryo" with admission to the U.N. under this name of a single country. This proposal has received widespread support but has, as yet, to be carried out. Let us note, in case anyone may say that I am presenting a one-sided

viewpoint that the south Korean regime has not produced a single statement aimed at settling the situation for they simply do not want it settled. At a second meeting of the Commission, the attention was focussed on the termination of the military confrontation between north and south. This was resolved into a series of points which I again briefly elucidate, for it is obvious that no rebuilding of the country's economy can take place or be effective whilst so much of its money has to be sidetracked into military hardware. The points laid down were: the cessation of arms reinforcements and the arms race; the cutting of the armed forces of both sides to 100,000 each or less as agreed upon; the cessation of all shipment of all types of weapons from foreign countries and finally, the withdrawal of all foreign troops. Logically, since this cuts clean across the profit-making concerns of the U.S. it has been blocked up to the time of this writing.

Let us make now, a brief survey of the events since 1948 that have led to the present situation.

March 25, 1948. Political parties and social organizations of north Korea suggested that elections to a genuinely popular national assembly ought to be held throughout Korea by secret ballot and with universal suffrage following the withdrawal of foreign troops and that a joint conference be convened in Pyongyang in April, 1948.

June 19, 1950. The Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly proposed to unify the country by merging the Assembly and the "National Assembly" of south Korea into a single all-Korea legislative body.

October 30, 1954. The 8th Session of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly proposed holding in Pyongyang or Seoul a joint conference to discuss the peaceful reunification of the country.

July 20, 1956. A National Meeting of Youth and

Students suggested that the representatives of the north and south Korean youth meet in Pyongyang or Seoul to form a joint preparatory committee for the participation in the Sixth World Youth And Students' Festival.

August 14, 1960. KIM IL SUNG asserted that the only way to unification was by a free north-south general election and added several other factors which could lead to a happy conclusion, but all attempts made by the Workers' Party of Korea and the D.P.R.K., numbering some 130 have met with no success.

Why?

I must again state the obvious—the successive rulers of south Korea and its puppet regime, without any exception, are the stooges of both the U.S. and Japanese imperialists. The outstanding one of them all is Pak Jung Hi. Pak Jung Hi's father, Pak Song Bin served his apprenticeship in treachery as a lick-spittle of the Japanese. In the earlier part of this century when Korea was annexed by the Japanese in 1910 peasant armies frequently rose in revolt against both the Japanese aggressors and the corrupt feudal rulers. Pak Song Bin sided with the Japanese and took an active part in suppressing and slaughtering the peasant forces. His reward was to become a "military officer" and the position of county headman. The son, Pak Jung Hi emulated the father's example. He cut his finger and wrote petitions in blood swearing his allegiance to the Japanese empire and then entered the Military Academy of Japan. After graduation, he became an officer in the Japanese army and brutally killed Koreans who were fighting for the independence of their country. He also often acted as an informant for the Japanese against many Korean officers and men in order to have them executed especially if they seemed likely in any way to threaten his position. The surrender of Japan in 1945 was a

terrific shock to Pak Jung Hi who used to walk round the countryside carrying a bloodstained sword openly boasting that this weapon was responsible for the deaths of an untold number of his countrymen.

But Pak was not long in finding another master. He became a special agent for the U.S. in Tientsin, China in the winter of 1945 and was brought back to south Korea by the U.S. intelligence agency. In the spring of 1948, this same agency made him divorce his wife and marry, if such be the term, one Ryuk Yong Su, who had been a secret informant for the C.I.A. and the mistress of a U.S. serviceman. Her father, also a pro-Japanese informer for the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board worked as a C.I.A. agent after the Japanese surrender. So a fine pair of quislings were brought together to continue the domination and ruination of this country.

On May 16, 1961, Pak Jung Hi, at the instigation of the C.I.A. staged a "military coup" and usurped the south Korean regime and has remained in power since then. Nothing has been done to allow for any sort of reconciliation between north and south and under the pretext of a threat of southward invasion he has a 700,000 strong army in a stand-by position under the command of U.S. officers and, in order to bolster this body has placed the entire south on a war footing thus diverting the economy of the country to the filling of the coffers of the U.S. munitions makers. Tens of thousands of young and middle-aged Koreans were sent to the battlefields of South Vietnam as cannon-fodder. In 1965, he signed a "South Korea-Japan Agreement" under the manipulation of the imperialists of both Japan and the U.S. This Bill gave economic concessions to Japan including access to the continental shelf which has brought the most abject poverty to the country such as has not been known in the last 4,000 years of its history. In the magazine "Korea Focus" from which the articles in the last

"Beacon" were reprinted there were many other articles of similar vein which showed in graphic detail just what the real state of the country is now.

Now, lip-service to reunification is being given by the clique but the conditions under which they will talk are a mockery. They have agreed to the principle of reunification free from outside interference yet insist that the U.S. army is not an outside force and that it must remain until Korea is reunified! They have stepped up the arms race and preparations for war and the expressions of "prevailing over communism" and "anti-communism activities" are commonplace amongst their politicians so just how much faith can be put in the protestations of wanting to be one nation, for on the face of it, if the people voted for a communist government in a unified country it would seem quite obvious that the Pak clique would immediately reject it and Korea would be back to square one with a possible renewal of civil war. Their promises of working for one great national unity transcending all differences of thought, ideals and social systems must be taken at their face value and rejected.

At the end of 1972, Pak Jung Hi carried out what was called an "October Renovation" to intensify the one-man, one-party dictatorship that exists and this included the rigid suppression of all those opposed to the clique in the best of Nazi traditions. Even in the fields of economic concern the south Korean regime has rejected all north Korean proposals for collaboration. As an example, the D.P.R.K. Government suggested that there be joint exploitation of the iron ore and other resources which are abundant in the north, joint fishing in the fishing grounds of both areas and joint effort to open up irrigation in the south. No strings were attached to the suggestion but all met with a point-blank refusal. To add to the economic difficulties of the south, iron ore is now imported at

a prohibitive price from overseas markets! And who pays? The exploited south Korean peasantry and worker.

In a document received only this week dated September 25th and entitled "How the Political Talks between the North and the South have Proceeded" published by the "Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union" it is stated that, in about two months following the "October Renovation" or "Restoration" as it is also called, more than 600 innocent people have been arrested and imprisoned under an "Anti-Communist Law". The nature of the charges bears a brief survey. In February of this year, a south Korean opposition politician was sent to trial on the "charge" of having advocated the "north-south interchange" policy and the "formation of a north-south council for reunification". One Pyo in Seoul was charged for supporting the north-south statement by saying "I hope the country will be reunified as early as possible so that we may travel freely between the north and south." One Kang was arrested because he told his friends truthfully about the real conditions in the north. The network of informers maintained and paid for by the C.I.A. must be truly enormous. One is reminded of the conditions in Germany in the 1930s when there were special people living in each street, whose duty was to report everything said by anybody at all to the appropriate Gestapo headquarters so that even parents were not safe from the prattlings of their children playing in the streets.

Now what of economic imperialism in south Korea? Let me quote from the same document.

"At the end of last May the total amount of foreign capital invested in south Korea stood at 4,100 million dollars. In south Korea today foreign monopoly capital accounts for 100 % of the oil refinery industry, 80 % of the electric power industry, 65 % of the

cement industry, 100 % of the plastic and pulp industries and 100 % of the automobile assembly industry." Now, it is obvious that, with such economic stakes, the U.S. in particular, has to have strong military forces to protect their investment. Thus we hear Pak Jung Hi saying on ROK Army Day, October 1st, 1972—"Now it is high time for us to establish an all-out security system and organize the total strength of the nation by making all people rise up with arms in their hands." As a result, arms purchases from the U.S. have reached astronomical figures—destroyers, fighter planes of the latest type and all forms of military hardware now fill the south Korean arsenals. War games have taken place during the course of this year of 1973 embracing all forms of naval and military exercises. One can only spell out from this information that the real threat is not a downward thrust from the north but an upward thrust from the south and that this is, in the end, the prime aim of the imperialist forces.

Now what part does the United Nations play in all this? On July 6th, 1972, the "Prime Minister", Kim Jong Pil stated—"We do not regard the United Nations as an outside force" and also that "the U.N. forces and the UNCURK (United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea) too, are not outside forces." On September 2nd, 1972 when speaking to the "National Assembly" Pak Jung Hi stated that he would "make efforts for the continued standing of the UNCURK and the U.N. forces." UNCURK is, in fact, an organization devised by the U.S. to continue its military occupation of south Korea.

In "The United Nations In Action" Bulletin for September 12th, 1973 there appears an article wherein UNCURK recommends its own dissolution. It did this because it considered that the dialogue between north and south Korea as instigated in July 1972 was

sufficient to ensure the peaceful reunification of the country. One of the Commission members is Australia and in a subsequent bulletin from the U.N. we are told that UNCURK still exists and that in the week from the 26th September, the U.N. received two draft resolutions on Korea both providing for the dissolution of UNCURK. But a second part of the draft states that Australia is a cosponsor of a draft to admit TWO Koreas to the United Nations. It is urged that this will promote peace and unity within the country. This it will not do but will merely prolong the agony which the Korean people are suffering. Australia must not become a signatory to this document. Australia must support the admission of ONE Korea to the U.N. The United Nations must take every step to remove the obstacles in the way of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification. It is all the more urgent that this be done when an agreement has been reached on unification by peaceful means with the concerted efforts of the Korean people without outside interference. This is also in alignment with the Charter of the United Nations. We must see, as Unitarians whose aim is to work for the happiness of all, that Korea becomes a single, united country under the government of its choice and in so doing, promote the peace and well-being not only of the Indo-China area but the rest of the world.

The people in the northern half of the Republic scathingly condemn the fascist tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and the butcher Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, in active support for the righteous patriotic struggle of the south Korean young students and other people against fascism and for democratization

The south Korean young students and other people who are determined to crush the fascist, terrorist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique rise in a fierce resistance braving the enemy's desperate repression and atrocities

The Korean nationals in Japan under Chongryon demonstrate putting up slogans: "Down with the dictatorship of Pak Jung Hi!" and "The U.S. imperialist aggressor army get out of south Korea at once!"

Demonstration struggle of the Koreans in Japan under "Mindan", protesting and denouncing the unheard-of repression of the people by the Pak Jung Hi fascist gangsters

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